GREAT QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE GREAT TEACHER.

ONE OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES BY THE REV. B. B. TYLER. THE PASTOR OF THE

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES. The congregation of the Church of the Disciples, in West Pifty-sixth st., listened with interest and profit yesterday morning to the fifth of a series of sermons "Great Questions Answered by the Great Teacher." preached by the Rev. B. B. Tyler. Mr. Tyler is an energetic, whole-souled man, as well as an earnest and essful pastor, and his people are greatly attached to him. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Clergyman's Committee of the People's Municipal League, and is president of the New-York Chantanqua Union, the largest circle of which is in his church. ditors of "The Christian Standard," the leading paper of the Disciples of Christ, published in Cincinnati, and at the recent general convention of the Disciples, held in Des Moines, he was made chairman of the Standing Committee on Christian Union. He is also a member of the Committee on Prisons in the American Bible Society, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Christian

Mr. Tyler's text yesterday morning was, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar ?" Matt. xx:17. He said : The Herodians propounded this great question to the young prophet of Galilee. Their purpose was to entrap Him, and so be able to accuse Him of infidelity to His own people according to the flesh, or of disloyalty to the government. Their purpose was simply

On this occasion the Herodians were the obedient agents the hypocritical and sanctimonious Pharisees. The ormer was a political, the latter was a religious party. equally depraved. ert to entangle Jesus in His talk. He was approached evil men with words of flattery. ugh of truth in them to make them dangerous, know," they said, "that Thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest Thou for any man, ay of you in train, netther carees thou for any man."

The Thou regardest not the person of man." This as a true testimony to the character of Mary's Son. It was independent, fearless and truthful. He stood in see of no man. He was free from all men. No leader of the in any department of thought or life, was ever, in n. in any department of thought of the was deviationable, purpose, speech or conduct, at a greater distance in the position occupied by the demagogue, whether in the position occupied by the demagogue, whether in the position of political, for there are both, than was the Hican Peasant Teacher—The founder of the Christian He was truth incarnate.

But in what way did the Pharisees and their supple tools, the Herodians, hepe to entangle Jesus by their question as to the lawfulness of paying tribute to Caesar?

In this way: The Hebrew people had been conquered he Romans. Palestine, when Mary's Son was born, a dependent province of the Roman Empire, and the of Abraham were required, and compelled, to pay a to Caesar, the imperial representative of this hated wer. Conquerors are not usually loved by the coa-sred. In this particular instance the subject people quered. In this particular instance the subject people hated with an intense and bitter haired the power to which they were, by brute force, made tributary. The relation of the people composing the Hebrew commonwealth to Augustus was a burning question. The controversy concerning slavery, previous to the late War of the Rebellion, and the Intense bitterness following the way Rebellion, and the intense bitterness following the war at hand an illustration of the spirit of the parties to the question propounded. There was, at that moment, in the minds of the people, the intense excitement of a hotly con-tested political campaign, and Jesus was, during these days, the central figure among the Jews. The political and ecclestastical clouds were dark and angry, and day by day was reached when the man, now the central figure, came to His death, in a short time, on the cross as a maiefactor.

The question was skilfully selected and presented. It ast be answered, so it would seem, directly. Jesus must say that it is lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or He must that it is not lawful. From this there was apparently no escape save in silence; and to remain silent in the facof such an issue would be ruinous. If Jesus says that it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, an appeal will be madhe tavial to pay tribute and political demagorues to the descend-ants of Abraham. The Jews will be told that this man is the friend of the Roman State and an enemy of clares against the lawfulness of paying iribite to The appeal will, in such an event, be to the officials. Here, the Pharisees and Herodians s dissatisfaction among the people; a man whose tends to rebellion; a man who is disloyal and dan-He says that it is not lawful to pay tax to the answer to the adroitly framed question propounded with

one of the biographers of this wonlerful person tells as that "He needed not that any should testify of man; for He knew what was in man." This knowledge of man was well illustrated on this occasion, and in the reply of Jesus to the question concerning the payment of tribute. The historian to whom we are chiefly indebted for this incident in the life of our Saviour tells us that the enemies of Jesus in the life of our Saviour tells us that the enemies of Jesus "took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk," and that "Jesus perceived their wickedness and said, while tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?" His answer was of such a character that "they marvelled and left Him, and

what was the answer? He asked for a piece of money, which when He received, He said: "Whose is this image and superscription! They say unto Him, Caesar's. Then said He unto them, Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that

The scheme of Jesus's enemies failed. He did not make such a reply to the question as his catechists supposed im must give. There was only one thing for them do, and must give. There was only one thing for them to, and that they did-"they left Him and went their way." Plainly the young man-the Prophet of Gallico-teaches that His people owe something to the State. He teaches, beyond a doubt, that civil laws are to be obeyed, that the State is to be supported, and that Christians ought to be a

AFFAIRS.

of flesh and blood. He wept as He looked on the Goomed capital of the Hebrew Commonwealth, and thought of the Laptism of fire and blood through which it would before many years pass on account of the exceeding wickedness of its people. In these feelings and sentiments He is a pattern to all believers. The true Christian is, and must all this money? A great sum is devoted for cleaning the streets, enough to give us the elements.

assailed the Siniess One with this question about the sort of decent cleanliness. Enough men are employed payment of taxes came up when Jesus was ou trial for His life before Pilate and Herod. He was asked by the His life before Phate and Herod. He was asked by the cise Commission has been created to restrict the Equor traffic—to make it as decent and harmless as possible, prosecutors. To this inquiry He made such a reply that prosecutors are compelled to say that he found the Roman Governor was compelled to say that he found "ao fault" in Him. But Jesus said plainly to Phate that "no less than \$88,000 a year, and yet about all they do

also to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by Him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that

THREE DIVINE INSTITUTIONS. There are three divine institutions among men-the family, the Church, the State.

There are, of course, times and circumstances when obedience to the King or the Governor would be treason to God. There are times also when the most genuine plety is exhibited by a rebellion against one's ecclesizetical superiors. There are occasions, too, when the voice of one's father must be disregarded. Such times, such

seasons, however, are exceptional.

The ecclesiastical authorities, for instance, in the anci at city of Jerusalem, arraigned two of Jesus's representative disciples for telling, in public and in private, the story disciples for telling, in public and in private, the story of their Master, and persuading men to believe on Him as the Son of God, and commanded them to desist. Their reply was: "We ought to obey God rather than man."

Of this higher love and its operations there is not time now to speak. What are some of our duties to-day as Christian men in our relation to civil affairs! Do you doubt what the position of the man of Nazareth would be if he were in person in the city of New-York? Can you for a single moment entertain a doubt as to the course for a single moment entertain a doubt as to the course

Paul, and Peter, and John! The words of Jesus and of these men have been considered. Their meaning must Christians must be obedient to the requirements of the State in all things in which they do not conflict with the clearly revealed will of God. Christians ought to have such an interest in and such a sympathy with civil affairs alike in city, State and Nation, as to be able to pray daily for all in authorny, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godiness and honesty. This is not

olitics—it is a part of the religion of Jesus. Christians ought to speak and zet in harmony with their prayers. It is almost prefame to pray in church for the defeat of bad men in authority in the conduct of municipal affairs while no effort is made to secure their defeat. It for this very reason that there is at this present time such an carnest and justly indignant outery against our present city government. Christian men have neglected the high It is said that there are 20,000 men in New-York, good men, too, who habitually absent themselves from the polling not so to be. I sail regret exceedingly to learn that any to cast a vote next Tuesday in favor of the candidate provement in the administration of civic affairs. the polls and vote as religiously as you partake of the

ing and combating which Christian men ought to be as a Christian minister, in a Christian pulpit, I find it diffi-cult to persuade myself that such men, however good their purposes, are innocent of the evils against which at the present time protest is made by the best men and women in

be Christians in fact, and not merely in form. Let us be Christians on election days, as on the holy Lord's Day. Let our picty be manifested at the pells as well as at the igion to all men and secure the approval and benediction of the Head of the Bedy-even our Lord Jesus Christ.

URGED TO VOTE FOR UPRIGHT MEN. THE REV DR. JOSEPH J. LAMPE SCORES TAM-

ful and instructive sermon at Christ Presbyterian Church, No. 228 West Thirty-fifth-st., yesterday morning, on the subject: "The Duty of Voting for Upright His text was, "Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such founded on the authority of God, and that the powers crime punished, the city cleaned and made healthy and that be are ordained of God. Our text shows us what beautiful. sort of powers God would ordain if His will were We all feel that men possessing those qualities named in the text ought to be our rulers, and that when they are we shall have an administration of public affairs which will result in widespread blessings, comfort and prosperity to the people.

"Let us now proceed to contrast with this the actual character of our municipal officers, the men LARGE AUDIENCE AT CHICKERING HALL tions which God has prescribed for officers of Govwhich they discharge their duties decidedly answers 'No!' Are they men of truth, such as fear God ? People covetousness and scorn to take bribes? If you should even hint at the possibility of such a virtue, it would be looked upon as an attempt at sarcasm. A public official investigation has shown beyond all contrabanded together for the simple purpose of pillaging the people of all they can lay their hands on. They help and not a hindrance to good government.

THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANS TO CIVIL ministration of the affairs of the city; that is mere by-play, but each one vies with the others in a greedy This brings us to a brief consideration of the relation attempt to get his firsts as deeply as possible into the of Christians to civil affairs. To the true Christian Jesus is the ultimate authority. His word is final. From it there can be no appeal. His conduct was always right. there can be no appeal. His word is final. From it there can be no appeal. His conduct was always right. His life was blameless. He did no sin. Guilt was not found in His words. His wisdom is unequalled. His goodness is unquestioned and unquestionable.

Jesus loved His native land—the land of His birth. He loved, with a peculiar affection, His own people—the people with whom He was directly connected by the ties of fiesh and blood. He wept as He looked of the doomed of fiesh and blood. He wept as He looked of the doomed of the doomed of the Helman Republic press. It is no secret. Everybody knows it, and the men themselves have absolutely no reply to make to the damaging indictment. Their stubborn stilence is equivalent to a confession that the infamous deeds laid to their charge are true.

ing the streets, enough to give us the cleanest city

prosecutors. To this inquity He made such a reply that the Roman Governor was compelled to say that he found "no fault" in Him. But Jesus said plainty to Phiate but that He was been to rule, but that He was a king, that He was born to rule, but that He was a king, that He was born to rule, but that He was a king, that He was born to rule, but that He was been to rule, but that He kingdom was not of this world; that if His kingdom was not of this world; that if His kingdom was not of this world; that if His deamles. Plate seems to have correctly understood the prisoner in His presence. He declared that he found "no fault" in Jesus. The outside pressure, however, was greater than Pilate's powers of resistance, and so he termed the innocent man over to the infuritated population.

When Jesus chose certain of his disciples to be Apostional, When Jesus chose certain of his disciples to be Apostional, who have the put to death on the cross as a vite criminal.

When Jesus chose certain of his disciples to be Apostionad when He sent them out to preach. He told them the whole of the stand of Christ.

Turning now to the recorded teaching of this man, and these me, we find the thought of Jesus as to civil government and of the relations of Christians to the State carried out more fully.

In the thirteenth chapter of the Epistic to the Romans, known, we find, is snoken of as the minister of God. As God's minister, he bears the sword for the punishment of evill pure, the officer of the State, by whatever name known, we find, is snoken of as the minister of God. As God's minister, he bears the sword for the punishment of evil givers, and for the protection of good men. Tribute we are taumit, is to be paid to him, and occlained is to be predicted as to the representative of Detty. Even aw circuit of the punishment of the protection of good men. Tribute we are taumit, is to be paid to him, and occlained is to be predicted as to the representative of Detty. Even aw circuit of the punishment of the protection of good men. Tribut

Republicans and Democrats to overthrow a corrupt government. There is nothing which opposes the Gospel so much as the putrid rottenness which pervades the government of this city from top to bottom, and it is therefore most certainly the duty of all good citizens to vote for upright men to take the places of the present corrupt gang. We all expect the wicked to vote at least once next Tuesday; why may we not expect that all the good will also vote!

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LEAGUE. TAMMANY'S DESPERATION A SIGN OF HER AP

Hall yesterday morning on "The Triumph of the Municipal League." He pointed out the signs of success for the Union ticket, and the numerous indica-

The final day of battle between the forces of crime and corruption, personified by Tammany Hull, and the people of New-York is now upon us. Thank God, at last the loyal elitzens of the metropolis are up in arms and eager for that eventful fray. Upon the issue of that day hinges the destiny of the empire city of the New World.

The issue is simple. On the one hand stand the hosts of the Tiger. They are united. One mighty thought thrills each pockets. They will go down in the last direh fighting with the desperate hope that they may hear that sweet music for two years longer. They are led by a self-confessed crim nal, who robbed the unfortunate who fell into his clu those who love this city for its own sake, who blush at its disgrace, who have banded themselves together in solemn compact to rescue it from the clutches of the beast that nov expect reward or favor. The work is God-given. It is it

magnificent effort for the purification and salvation One may read the downfall of Tammany Ha

and the undisguised brute in all his fierce brutality, the sworn enemy of peace and purity, home and God, bounds forth with giaring eyes, snarling teeth and sharpened claws

desperation is likewise manifested in the fact that the braves have abandoned local issues and are screaming themselves hoarse, trying to convince somebody that the

The attempt to appeal to the prejudices of the is simply contemptible, and is an insult to every have nothing in common with this gang who rule the city local Democracy has ever meant but one thing, the wealth virtue, purity and intelligence of the community bunded against the very elements personified in Tammany Hali the Wigwam heretofore. Intelligent Southern men kno-President since the war, and is to-day his bitterest for They know that Tammany Hall has done more to damn the cause of Democracy in the North, in the eyes of the decent es, than all other causes combined. for all of these gangs of freebooters, who steal an historic name, and beneath this mask commit burglary.

The triumph of the League will mean an honest, capable who will be able to obtain rapid transit for the city, and establish once more faith in the honor and integrity of over them to be rulers of thousands and rulers of New-York City's government in the minds of the people of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens." Dr. this Nation. It will mean the inauguration of a new era

sort of powers God would ordain if His will were followed in this matter, and therefore, by comparing our rulers with this Divine pattern, we may know how near an approach we have made to God's plan. League, and bury beneath an avalanche the Hall that now

THE ISSUE OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

Chickering Hall was again crowded vesterday morn ing, when Professor Felix Adler delivered his second address on "The Issues of the Municipal Campaign." Notwithstanding the fact that the professor deprecates any manifestation of applause at the meetings of the Society of Ethical Culture, there was hearty applause at several climaxes of his address yesterday. In his previous address Professor Adler dealt with the immediate local issues on which the People's Municipal League movement is based. Yesterday he discussed the present reform movement as a necessity for safety stance as follows:

"I shall begin by referring to the point at which I closed last Sunday-the necessity of proper municipal pride. When we look from the present passing controversy to the greater problems beyond we become convinced that the cultivation of proper civic pride is had that they think it not worth while to attempt its improvement. In these days the city has declined and the Nation and National issues are in the foreground. It is exactly the reverse of the condition of our country 100 years ago.

the influence of democratic institutions, which tend to homogeneity and under which State lines are in great measure obliterated; second, to the fact that our National issues are largely material and pecuniary, thus appealing to the physical welfare of all individuals; and, third, to our party system. Another vitiating element is the feeling that offices shall be held as rewards for political services. To-day New-York City is enjoying a lucid interval. Two years hence the country will be engressed in a National struggle, and then good by to municipal reform! Many will ask then why should we put forth such efforts if we know beforehand their fruits will be lost in National struggle. We answer, put in a man now as Mayor who we know will favor reform and make necessary radical changes in our city government. And here I desire again to utter an earnest protest against the first clause of the re-form creed, in which it is stated that municipal gov-

an earnest protest against the first clause of the reform creed, in which it is stated that municipal government is business and not politics. That is a half-truth that is virtual falsehood.

"Municipal government has its business side, but it has its true political side as well. Without politics no government can go on. What we want is not less but more politics, good politics, high for low politics. Politics are questions of public policy. Are there, then, no questions of public policy in city government? What we need are municipal parties entirely distinct from the National parties. The question of the indigent and sick, the houses of correction and reform, are matters of public policy—are politics, and must be so treated. Such questions lead to others of deeper moment—of the limit of state interference, of the public lustead of private control of the means of rapid transit and other great improvements, of the absolute equality of taxation, and of the establishment of a municipal ierislature. If you but have principles in the contest, men of ability and honor will be glad to serve the city. Goveriment is an art. It cannot be gained by intuition. The government of cities is especially important, for cities are the danger-points of the Nation. They are the places in which republican institutions have hitherto failed. They must not fail, or the Nation must fall.

"Hence you see the reason for the intense interest in this municipal reform movement. The life of the Nation is at stake. We are living at a time of low ebb in American politics. Have patience, and the tide will turn. There will again be great issues, greater than the past has known. Enter into the nearer details of municipal reform, and you will be ready for the National strife. Attend to the questions of reform that demand your attention now, and you will be the

better prepared to promote the welfare of you country."

URGING YOUNG MEN TO WORK AND VOTE. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Profestant Episcopal Church, who has performed yeoman service in behalf of the People's ticket and good government, made his final appeal in his sermon yesterday morning. It was, he said, the duty of every citizen to exercise his franchise next Tuesday to the end that the city might be redeemed from the spoller. Not only was it a duty from the standard of civil affairs, but it was a Christian duty to do all in one's power to overthrow corrupt organization and secure good governmen men not only to vote for the ticket representing an honest government, but to do all in their power to see that the suffrages of others were not interfered with. The young men, he said are the forces of the inture in polities and should at an early stage in heir careers identify themselves with the interests which were founded on a basis of the welfare of the thole peans.

THE PARSON'S STUDY.

MEN AND THINGS.

Good morning. Glad to see you. Take a chair. Represent both religion and politics? Well, then, take two chairs. Have a cigar! Oh, you don't smoke Neither do I; but I keep a few cigars on the mantel, so that I can if I should feel so "dispoged," a la the immortal Sairey Gamp. Well, what is it this morning Oh, the political compaign, and the part the parson are taking in it. Yes, of course, that is a live topic But really the gamblers, heelers and rumsellers have made more of it than it amounts to. For consider there are, say, about 700 ministers of religion in this Of these perhaps 150 sent in their names as sympathizing more or less with the aims of the Peopl seventy-five found themselves in a place where the ould take any active part in helping the League. this great city lifting up their voice against theft and read some of the papers you would suppose that ever lub. To me the strange thing is, not that these feclergymen have taken part in the campaign that so many have refrained from doing For the issue is a purely and distinct of the greatest city in America. Why is it that 600 old clergymen in New-York have had nothing to say on this burning question? Why is it that some of the most influential and revered pastors, whose names I shall not mention, have been apparently in total ignorance of a movement to drive thieves and rumsellers out of the city government? Why is it that, so far as I know, only one clergyman of a great and ancient Church has considered it his duty to say anything on this question? I won't try to answer these mpugn the motives of these silent non-political par-I ony point to them as an amazing and inexplicable fact, and a living proof of the difficulty of etting ail good men together in any united movement against moral evil.

I could easily imagine another type of political parson who, perhaps, doesn't exist, and of whom, therefore, we have heard nothing in this He would refuse to denounce political rascallty because it was to be found in his own political party, or because the wealthlest and most influential nen in his parish belonged to the party of tricksters and rascals, or even because his sect benefited by the rascality and thievery of the party in question. Perhaps this would not constitute him a political par on, but only a politic parson. Be it so; I won't marrel over an adjective. I will only remark that if ounce wickedness for such reasons I should feel very sorry for the churches of which they were members and if there should happen to be such a parson in New-York, I hope that he will speedily see the error of his

Ah, yes, you say: It is very easy for the parson in his study to utter great, swelling words about duty and But Just come down to a concrete case. Here is little Meckheart, pastor of the Blueston Church. He has a wife and seven children and get parely enough just to feed and clothe them. In fact he can hardly do that without running in debt. then, Meekheart, as you know, is no preacher and not much of a hustler. If he were to lose this church, the e might get something to do after a few months, but in the meanwhile what would his wife and childre Where would they live? You don't know Very well, then: now for the point I am making Meekheart is terribly in earnest about the curse of drink; a loved brother fills a drunkard's grave. would like to tell his people to avoid the saloon; but nen in his church, who made their money in the liquor business, and who contribute most of the money for the support of the church. He knows that if he hould offend them he might as well send in his resignation; and then he looks at the wife and little ones and keeps silent. You are right; it is wondrously easy to tell the other fellow what he ought to do. Dut you don't realize how much that little word "ought" involves until you yourself are the other fellow.

I picked up the other day that queer book "Caesar's Column," which purports to show how the masses rose up against the classes in the twentieth century and destroyed them, together with every vestige of civilization. The writer is evidently a Christian who sees only evil in the present social tendencies. many powerful and true things in the book, but a good many of his forecasts are simply fantastic; what he describes as existing a hundred years hence could not possibly spring out of any conditions that exist to-day. art, the sculptures illustrating the omnipotence and in a fashionable twentieth-century church in New-York City. Architecturally and artistically it is gorgeously beautiful; it is the very perfection of inxurious and ensuous comfort. Uniformed flunkeys are stationed at the doors to keep out the poor. In the vestibule is an immoral man of great oratorical ability, whose he deserts her as she sleeps. On the two ends of the sermon is simply a brilliant resume of the scientific beings are telling and starving for the benefit of the rich, and exhorts his exquisitely refined but morally Greece the well-being of the town ranked higher than unclean parishioners to enjoy life the more because family affection. Municipal pride permeated the very they know that the canaille is cut off from all the atmosphere of Greek thought. It is the absence of that element to-day that should awaken profoundly all the old ideas of goodness and morality. that element to-day that should awaken profoundly serious thought. Who of us takes pride in New-York! he delivers an impassioned eulogy on sensual This city is a Crossus. It does boast and can boast only of its wealth and size. But it lacks public life. a number of the women, who, he it remembered below Its libraries are inferior, its schools are backward, and of its politics the less said the better. To many of society, publicly caress him to show their appreciation of his glowing periods. Now when you reflect that a Roman sarcophage is politics the less said the better. To many of society, publicly caress him to show their appreciation one of Roman tombs, but the scenes usually occurring one of Roman tombs, but the scenes usually occurring one of Roman tombs, but the scenes usually occurring one of Roman tombs, but the scenes usually occurring one of Roman tombs, but the scenes usually occurring one of Roman tombs. society, publicly caress him to show their appreciation of his glowing periods. Now when you reflect that this is supposed to be the natural and necessary evolution of such wealthy and fashionable churches as the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian and St. Thomas's, the picture is simply grotesque. Any one outside of a limatic asylum knows that whatever may be the defects of our current Christianity, it is not going to produce such devil's fruit as that in the course of a nundred years.

produce such devil's fruit as that in the course of a nundred years.

A glance at history shows us how idle it is to predict what will be the condition of the world two hundred or even one hundred years hence. The average intelligent New England Christian of one hundred years ago could not possfoly have imagined the condition of religion to-day—the old Purition ideals, which to him were the whole of religion, either dead or emerging linto other conceptions far different, the theoretic system of the Chürch thrown aside in the lumber-room of antiquity, the Roman Catholic Church becoming one of the strongest religious bodies in the lumber-room of antiquity, the Roman Catholic Church becoming one of the strongest religious bodies in the country, the ridiculous little Episcopal sect taking rank as one of the most influential Protestant denominations, Methodism wirming millions by preaching a Gospel the antithesis of Calvinism, so many of the churches of New-England in which the "pure word" was preached, becoming Unitarian in their creed, toleration of all creeds and of no creeds taking its place as an accepted principle of ethics, science assuming to question many of the traditional views of the Church and theologians giving up those views in deference to science, and the world with its material concerns and activities taking the place in men's thoughts once securely held by theology. Why, if some seer had unfolded all this panerama of the future to the last century Christian of whom I have been speaking, he would have denounced the man as an impious blasphemer, and ten to one he would have had him burned. No, prophesying is a risky business, and those who may read "Caesar's Column" and "Looking lackward" a hundred years hence will laugh heartily over the grotesque mistakes in the forecasts of the clever authors.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess until Monday,
November 10, 1890.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before O'Brien, J.—Motion
supreme Court—Special Term—Fart 1—Before Patterson,
Supreme Court—Special Term—Fart 143, 1461, 1824, 801,
170, 171, 172, 173, Divorces: Nos. 143, 1461, 1824, 801,
170, 171, 172, 173, Divorces: Nos. 143, 1461, 1824, 801,
170, 171, 172, 173, Divorces: Nos. 143, 1461, 1824, 801,
170, 171, 178, 179, 180, Divorces: Nos. 1192, 809, 1780, 1780,
171, 178, 179, 180, Divorces: Nos. 1192, 809, 1780, 1452,
171, 178, 179, 180, Divorces: Nos. 1192, 809, 1780, 1452,
171, 178, 179, 180, Divorces: Nos. 1192, 809, 1780, 1452,
178, 192, 1938, 1931, 1932, 1783, 1934, 1035,
1830, 1937, 1938,
1830, 1937, 1938,
1831, 1935, 1810, 2128, 2894, 3944, 2101, 2183, 2191,
Nos. 443, 3638, 2187, 3942, 3943, 3944, 2101, 2183, 2191,
1840, 1944, 2003, 1835, 2164, 4302,
1840, 1944, 2003, 1835, 232, 2463, 2390, 2499, 2413,
1940, 1944, 2003, 1835, 232, 1463, 2390, 2499, 2413,
1908, 1722, 2021, 1096, 1068, 1518, Before Ingraham, J.—
Nos, 1222, 1307, 857, 1963, 1364, 809, 2021, 724, 15874,
Nos, 1222, 1307, 857, 1963, 1364, 809, 2021, 724, 15874,

## BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

## Nature's Remedy for Bright's Disease, The Gouty Diathesis, Dyspepsia, Calculi, &c., &c.

U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New-York, &c.: "I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lithia Water in cases of affections of the Nervous System, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, or with

Gouty Diathesis. The results have been emiavorite remedy with me in like cases, but the Buffalo Water certainly acts better than any extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts, and is, moreover, better borne by the stomach. I also often prescribe it in those cases of Cerebral Hypersunia resulting from overmental work-in which the condition called Nervous Dyspepsia exists-and generally with marked benefit."

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Surroy, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond;
"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, as an
ALKALINE DURETIC, is insatuable. In URIC ACID
GRAVEL, and, indeed, in discours generally dependent
upon a URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is a remedy of
EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY. I have prescribed it
in cases of RHEUMATIC GOUT, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I HAVE USED IT ALSO IN MY OWN CASE, BEING A GREAT SUFFERER FROM THIS MALADY, AND HAVE DERIVED MORE BENEFIT FROM IT THAN FROM ANY OTHER REMEDY. It has very marked adaptation to Diseases of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. adoptation to Diseases of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

In that condition especially known as NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, frequently caused by OVER-MENTAL LABOR,
and in those cases also where there is excess of ACID, in
the process of nutrition, it will be found highly effica-

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, of New-York, Surgeon-General | DR. WM. B. TOWLES, Professor of Anatomy and Materia

UFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, No. 2, belongs to the ALKALINE or perhaps to the ALKALINE SALINE class, for it has proved far more efficacious in many diseased conditions than any of the simple ALKALINE

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout Rheumatic Gout, Eheamatism, Stone in the Bindder, and in all diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis I know

of no remedy at all comparable to it.
"Its effects are marked in causing a disapp Albamen from the urine. In a single case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys I witnessed decidedly bene-ficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease. In Dyspepsia, especially that form of it in which there is an excessive prox Acid during the process of nutrition, I have found it highly efficacious."

DR. THOMAS H. BUCKLER, of Paris (formerly of B REPUTATION OF THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER I MAVE FREQUENTLY USED IT WITH GOOD RE-SULTS IN URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, and with this object I have ordered it to EUROPE from Coleman & Rogers, of Baltimore in no form so valuable as where it exists in the (the form in which it is found in the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER), Nature's mode of solution and division in water which has passed through Lepidolite and Spodument Mineral formations."

WATER IN CASES OF ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON BOTTLES, \$5 F. O. B. HERE.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

2046, 1593's, 645, 3018, 496, 718, 1220, 643, 1224, 1967, 1582, 1980's, 899, 1950, 1961, 1984's, Supreme Court.—Circuit.—Part 1V.—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 587, 3283, 688, 1817, 1888, 1898, 1899's, 1807, 698, 1820, 924, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 852, 1713, 1840, 1840's, 1803, 1859, 1896, 1963, 1304, Supremor Court.—Before Ransom, S.—No calendar, Superior Court.—General Term.—Adjourned until this monthly.

Superior Court-Equity Term-Before Trust, J.-Nos., 110, 118, 133, 134, 135, 138, 491, 494, 496, 488, 509, 104, 577, 488, 112, 428, 503, 487, 180, 119, 120, 310, 679, 128.

110. 118, 133, 134, 428, 503, 487, 180, 119, 120, 310, 104, 577, 488, 112, 428, 503, 487, 180, 119, 120, 310, 104, 577, 488, 112, 428, 503, 487, 180, 19, 19, 100, 181, 192, 541, 932, 894, 738, 856, 632, 1301, 634, 256, 562, 840, 939, 889, 895, 895, 867, 422, 475, 490, 811, 781, 915, 787, 1810, 883, 938.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—No calendar, Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Refere O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 496, 721, 813, 1327, 725, 761, 818, 826, 830, 940, 438, 891, 893, 874, 961, 810, 836, 933, 930, 744, 824, 438, 891, 893, 874, 961, 810, 836, 933, 930, 744, 824, 935, 245, 784, 1473, 878, 939.

Common Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J., Bischoff and Pryor, J. J.—Calendar for November, Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term, Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I.—Before Allen, J.—Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I.—Before Allen, J.—Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I.—Before Allen, J.—Nos. 273, 372, 394, 384, 280, 284, 29, 290, 481, 287, 393, 393, 391, 351, 393, 406, 446, 455, 456, 333, 383, 886, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 338, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 338, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 338, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 338, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 338, 397, 407, 414, 427, 347, 339, 400, 401, 328, 430, 388, 377, 32, 112, 24, 118, 350, 409, 14, 23, 371, 370, 411, 378, 791, 789, 367.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Adjourned for the term.

ty Court-Special Term-Before Giegerich, J.-Metions, ty Court-Trial Term-Part I-Before Fitzsimons, J.-1132, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1294, 1415, 814. City Court-Trial 1ets, 708, 829, 1378, 1495.

Nos. 1433, 1365, 1420, 708, 829, 1378, 1495.

1382, 1497, 3967, 1481.

City Court-Trial Term.-Part III-Before Van Wyck, J. City Court-Trial Term.-Part 197, 198, 250, 1060, 950, Nos. 1063, 7004, 1413, 2035, 1105, 2233, 2324.

City Court-Trial Term.-Part IV-Special calendar, City Court-Trial Term.-Part II-Before Fixzgerald, J. Court of General Session.-Part I-Before Fixzgerald, J. Court of General Session-Part I-Before Tixzgerald, J. Court of General Session-Part II-Before Tixzgerald, J. Court of General Session-Part

ve. ourt of General Sessions-Part II-Before Cowing, J., Assistant District-Attorney Davis-Nos. 1 to 7, in-

THE GROWING MUSEUM OF ART.

ADDITIONS TO ITS TREASURES MADE VARIOUS GIVERS-THE LOAN EXHIBI-

The annual reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be held this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. It promises to be one of the most interesting receptions ever given by the directors of the Museum. Among the additions to the collections not already mentioned in ne are the models left by John Eriesson, ilinstrating his experiments and inventions, which have will be viewed and studied with profit by many spectators. Many of them were on exhibition at Philadel-phia in 1876 and form the subject of a handsome quarto volume by the great inventor. These models are not yet ready for exhibition. It will be some time

beare they are placed in position.

An extraordinary and beautiful marble sarcophagus. found in 1889 at Capranica, in the Roman Campagna, has been secured by the Museum. It was found imhedded in a solid mass of masonry, which seemed to have been built over it to hide it in some period of inhave been built over it to hide it in some period of in-vasion. It contained the skeleton of a young married woman tail and finely formed, who seemed to have died from cancer in the jaw. The sarcophagus is richly carved with bas-reliefs of the best period of Roman possibly spring out of any conditions that exist to-day.

Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service omnipresence of the principle of love. On the body omnipresence of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service omnipresence of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service omnipresence of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, for instance, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love. On the body Take, the chapter describing a service of the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the body Take, the chapter described by the principle of love of the body Take, the chapter described by the body Take, the of the sarcophagus four young children, or genii, support three heavy garlands. Above these three garlands, severally, are three seenes from the story of Ariadne and Theseus. In the first scene she gives him the clew, a ball of thread, at the door of the Labyrinth; in the second he slays the Minotaur, and in the third sarcophagus are represented symbols of life, or youth,

speculation of the week. He repudiates any belief in and death.

On the lid is low-relief carving, representing two on the lid is low-relief carving. processions of little Cupids, riding upon or drawn in clustions by bulls, lions bears, wild boars and wild goats, which the Cupids have tamed and brought into peaceful order. The two processions meet at a palm tree in the centre. The background is finely sculptured with the descried Ariadne. No Roman museum con-tains a sarcophagus with the scene of the clew.

Miss Sarah Lazarus has added a number of fine and Miss sarah Lazarus has anded a humber of the sala valuable objects to her collection, "the Moses Lazarus collection," of miniatures, articles in gold, precious stones, fans, etc. Henry Marquand, son of Henry G.
Marquand, has presented an aboriginal silver axe
weighing several pounds, which was found in Sonora, This object is believed to be unique by the officers of the Museum. A fine marble bust of the painter Charles L. Elliott, by Launt Tompson, is among the gifts of S. P. Avery. He has also presented two valuable copperplate engravings, with impressions,

## AMONG THE SMALL FARMERS

MR. CHILDS'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN THE FIRST CONGRESS DISTRICT.

HOW THE NEW TARIFF HAS BENEFITED THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCE-QUEENS

COUNTY LIKELY TO GO REPUBLICAN.

The population in two of the counties composing the Ist Congress District includes a large proportion of new Tariff bill, with its increased duties on potatoes onions, cabbages, pumpkins and other articles which the Long Island farmer grows, has already made a livelier market for many of these product, without increasing to any appreciable degree consumer. The farmers of Queens and Suffolk counties are ready to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Republican party for increased prosperity.

The feeling in the Democratic party which operated to some extent against Congressman Covert, at the last election, has not entirely disappeared. He has sought to obtain votes this fall by statements as to The voters, however, understand that the credit of the passage of any laws at the last Congress belongs the Republican majority. Mr. Covert not nearly the influence in the House of Reprewhich Perry Belmont had in the Democratic House, but Mr. Belmont could never btain from his party colleagues the laws demanded by is constituents. Mr. Covert, therefore, has not gained in popularity, but the Republican party has made new

As against Mr. Covert the Republicans have nominated John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, Queens County. He is a successful business man and farmer and has a reputation as a "hustler" when any work is to be done. He is popular with the residents of Queens and Suffelk counties. He is not as well known in Richmond County, but he has spent considerable time since his nomination in making acquaintances on Staten Island and giving the voters an opportunity to learn his views on public questions. He has a corps of energetic workers, who have been busy for two in his behalf. He has visited various parts of the district and has made a favorable impression every-

where.

from their historic importance, they are beautiful specimens of workmanship as well as ingenuity, and as a man who has an interest and experience of the specimens of workmanship as well as ingenuity, and as a man who has an interest and experience of the specimens of workmanship as well as ingenuity, and as a man who has an interest and experience of the specimens of workmanship as well as ingenuity. a Representative in Congress from the 1st District who can appreciate their importance and requirements, and will favor legislation calculated to promote their interests. One who takes a lively interest in the welfare of the laboring classes, and will favor measures for the protection and elevation of American labor One who favors the Shipping bill, a measure of great importance to this district. One who believes that our towns and villages which are entitled to the free have it at once. One who believes that in all his acts a Representative should be governed by a sense of right and justice rather than by party ties. Mr. Childs also expresses himself as in favor of liberal appropriations for the improvement of the 300 miles of seacoast and harbors in the district, and for needed

> elected Democratic Representatives, but is not hope lessly Democratic. Mr. Covert's plurality at the election was somewhat over 1,600, and four years ago cheral Richard C. McCormick came within 926 votes of defeating Perry Belmont. Suffolk is the only one of the three countles composing the district which can be relied on as Republican. It usually gives a Republican majority of several hundred votes, and this year Mr. Childs's popularity ought to carry it up to a higher figure. Richmond County, on the other hand, has been uniformly Democratic, and it has often discouraged Republicans after a hard struggle in the other counties to see their efforts rendered of no avail by an oldtime Democratic majority in Richmond. The Democratic managers in Richmond County have been unscrupulous and crafty, and have not hesitated to use bribery and fraud to aid them in Congress elec-tions. Special attention has been given by the Republican managers this year to the canvass in Richmond County, and the enactment of the new Ballot law gives them hope that the election on Staten Island this year will be free from the frauds of previous years. Queens County is the debatable ground this year. It has usually given a Democratic majority-sometimes quite small-but this year it is believed the

county may be secured to the Republicans. Mr. Childs is one of the best-known citizens of the county and has many friends at work for him. The necessity of retaining the House of Representatives necessity of retaining the House of Representatives in Republican control is felt by the farmers and others who see their interests threatened by Democratic advocates of free trade. Mr. Childs has a good prospect of success and his managers believe that he will have a majority in both suffolk and Queens counties that cannot be overcome by the vote of Richmond County. This opinion is founded on calm deductions from the information received in a careful canvass of the district.

painter Charles L. Elliott, by Launt Tompsoh, is a mong the citis of S. P. Avery. He has also presented two valuable copperplate engravings, with impressions, from well-known representations in miniature and sculpture, of Washington.

Valuable additions, although they are not extensive Valuable and the value of the Control of the loan exhibition, the new ones had to worthy of mention are, perhaps, the "View of the Chicago Interfecean." This experiment was tried a few years ago with a tendent worthy of mention are, perhaps, the "View of the Chicago Interfecean." The Chicago Interfecean are altered to a form they have the control of the Chicago Interfecean and are in the Catalities," by George Inness, loaned by W. Schans. The last named to see the Chicago Interfece of t